ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES.

PRESIDENT: In the election of two members each to the Standing Finance Committee and the Public Accounts Committee, held yesterday, the following members secured the largest number of votes:

STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE.

	Votes
1. Mr. N. D. Parameswaran Namboodiri	23
2. Mr. Theroor S. Muthukaruppa Pillai	21

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE.

1. Mr. K. G. Kesavan Nair	26
2. Mr. P. S. Nataraja Pillai	23

These persons are declared elected.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

PRESIDENT: I have received a motion for adjournment of the House, from Mr. D. Thomas:

> "I move for the adjournment of this House to discuss an urgent matter of public importance, viz., the publication by the Secretary of the Travancore Communist Party, in the Press, advocating Travancore joining the proposed Kerala Province, which is clearly against the interests of the Tamil population of this State"

What is this publication?

MR. D. THOMAS: That is about the joining of the Tamil population of the State with the proposed Kerala Province.

PRESIDENT: Order, order. I have already ruled, both yesterday and the day before, that the question of the inclusion of any part of Travancore either in a province of Tamil Nad or in a province of Malabar or Kerala is not within the powers of this House to discuss. I have already stated that any linguistic division can apply only to British India. The agitation had been only devoted to British India. Nobody has yet considered an application of this principle to the Indian States. The application of this principle to the Indian States is fraught with great complication. Hyderabad contains an almost equal number of Hindi, Telugu, Marathi and Kanarese speaking people. Therefore, Hyderabad must necessarily be sub-divided into four provinces. Baroda consists of peoples who speak Hindi, Marathi and Gujarati. Gwalior contains Gujarati, Marathi and Hindi speaking people. Patiala has Punjabi, Hindi and Urdu speaking people. So, this question of dividing or partitioning the Indian States, into linguistic sub-divisions would not be a feasible or practical one. In other words, if His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad is asked to join three separate provinces and if, for instance, the Hindi speaking sub-division joins with the Central Provinces, the Marathi speaking portion combines with the Bombay Province, the Telugu speaking division merges with the Province of Madras and the Urdu speaking sub-division,

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[President]

I suppose, stays with Hyderabad—if all this takes place, I ask what the administrative effect of these four provinces constituted under His Exalted Highness the Nizam will be? Taking Travancore, for instance, I think that the Tamil Nad will exercise sovereign powers. After the future Government of India takes shape, and as the Central Government is weak, the Tamil Nad will exercise sovereign powers and as the centre has practically no power excepting Defence and Foreign affairs, the provinces will have full powers, and the provinces will be sovereign. Thus, Tamil Nad will be sovereign and will exercise all sovereign powers. In other words, if the Tamil speaking population of South Travancore joins the Tamil Nad as a linguistic province, that province must exercise sovereign powers. How and in what way that can be recognised as sovereign over His Highness is a question for discussion. It is obvious from the trend of opinion of politicians that in the new Government the question would arise how far the Maharaja of Travancore will be subservient to that sovereign Tamil Nad, whether that sovereignty will be exercised over Travancore affairs and if so, for what purpose. In other words, will Travancore join the sub-division of the Tamil Nad with regard to a portion of her territory and with another province in respect to another portion of her territory in the north. That is the matter which is under discussion. Even the Congress leaders have not discussed these matters so far and have not made up their minds whether to agitate on that or not. But the question brought in really means the abrogation of the Indian States. It may be desirable or not. The diminution of sovereignty may or may not be desirable. Abrogation on the part of the rulers may or may not be desirable, but ultimately the starting of linguistic provinces would mean the abolition of the Indian States as such and the reduction of Indian States to the position of pensioners. It may perhaps be very good for the Indian States today to say that none of them will hereafter exercise their sovereign power and that if something by way of privy purse is given to them they are prepared to hand over the Government. That is a matter on which Indian States have not bestowed their attention and so far as I know, they have not come to the conclusion of renouncing their sovereignty in favour of linguistic provinces. Therefore this question will not arise at least till after a considerable number of years, till the future Government of India stabilises itself and the new constitution, where the sovereignty of the Central Government is established, comes into being. Then it is very likely that the Indian States, having regard to the advantage of the sovereignty of that centre will hand over much of their sovereignty to the centre in whose sovereign powers they also will share.

In talking about this, there is one aspect which cannot be forgotten. In the Union Centre, which is attempted, the Indian States will play their part. They will send their representatives to the Central Government. That is the policy which the Cabinet Delegation and the Viceroy have sought to bring into shape. Even

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there, it is perfectly clearly understood that the Muslim League and the Congress will each contribute towards the final structure. They will contribute their quota to the Government of India as a whole. Knowing that and having been assured of 1/3 number of the total strength of the Central structure, the Indian States may say that as they are helping the Government not only of British India but of Indian India they shall hand over some more of the sovereignty to the Central Government. But in regard to Kerala province, as it is adumbrated, no such thing has been discussed. How far the Tamil speaking and the Malayalam speaking people will have their interests recognised, is not known in that new Union. What is the position of the Maharaja of Cochin *vis-a-vis* the Travancore Government; whether the old rule by Cheraman Perumal should be re-established for the whole of Kerala or whether the Maharaja of Cochin is going to be suzerain over the Maharaja of Travancore, or whether the Governor of Malabar is going to be Maharaja of Cochin and Travancore, is a matter that is not clear. At present, these are illusory problems and it is hardly worth while to discuss them here, and I rule this resolution out of order.

MR. P. M. VARGHESE: Now that the matter has been put from the Chair, may we not have the opinion of the honourable members of this House?

PRESIDENT: An honourable member has given notice of a motion for adjournment. I have given my ruling. If other honourable members want to give notice of more adjournment motions, I shall rule them out of order and give my opinion on them.

Honourable members of this House can have no right to have their opinions expressed on this matter. I do not want any misconception on this matter. Under the present Constitution, I may make it perfectly clear that His Highness the Maharaja is the source of all legislative and executive powers. The first three sentences of the State Administration Report will reveal this fact to any honourable member. Now, His Highness has voluntarily handed over a portion of his jurisdiction to this House and to the other House and he further proposes to hand over naturally and voluntarily some other portions of his powers to the Legislature constituted, as it is going to be constituted very shortly. It is therefore not a question regarding which anything can be done by the members or the people exercising their powers. It may be that sometime later the people might become very very potent to force their Highness' Government to concede more than he is willing. That is a different matter. At the present moment His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore has supreme power. He has handed over a portion of that supreme power to his Legislature as at present constituted. He proposes to hand over some more of that supreme power to the Legislature. Therefore it is voluntary act on his part and it is not liable to be questioned by anybody. I know the Congress is very angry to the use of the word 'property' in regard to the Indian

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[President]

States, but in law it includes the State and the people and these belong to the Ruler of the State. That is the law. It may be that new ideas may come into the world. His Highness has throughout his illustrious career always associated himself with people in a consultative capacity. But any consultation allowed by the sovereign is a voluntary act and therefore it is to be taken as such, and therefore so far as the Kerala Province is concerned, honourable members of this House have no right to tell His Highness what to do or what not. But the rules are now perfectly clear that no discussion could be allowed on any matter affecting the relations of Travancore with any other Indian States, or British India. That is absolutely clear. Therefore it is not open to me, even though I want to do so, under Clause 17 of the Act, to allow any discussion on the floor of this House. Therefore, if there is any discussion held on the floor of this House, it is not open to the honourable members of the House except by their own statements or memoranda to make known their position to His Highness or to those who are advising His Highness. Therefore it is clear that constitutionally on the floor of this House it is not open to any honourable member to discuss the question. Why then it may be asked has any mention of it been made at all in this House. The Head of the Administration has been enjoined to take the people into confidence even on matters in regard to which they have no actual liberty of discussion. Under the new constitution it is likely—I do not see how it can be denied —that it will come in for discussion for the reason that foreign affairs is a transferred subject. Foreign affairs will come within the purview of the new Central Government and then local legislatures will have to say something in regard to foreign affairs. But under the present constitution I cannot allow discussion on this matter and that is why I have not given permission to the honourable members of this House to do so, much as I would like to do so, because I would like to know how many honourable members of this House want His Highness to abrogate his sovereignty. I would like to know that definitely because to my mind it is nothing more or less than the abdication of His Highness' sovereignty in favour of a Governor of the Kerala Province or the Governor of the Tamil Nad Province. I would like to know by vote who are in favour of that abdication of sovereignty. Only I cannot take such a vote under the present constitution of the Act.

MR. K. K. CHELLAPPAN PILLAI: May I know from the President whether he will get the permission of His Highness on the matter?

PRESIDENT: Order, order. It is the most objectionable question, because it brings the name of His Highness the Maharaja into discussion here. Does the honourable member think that without the fullest possible sense of responsibility and without the fullest consultation with His Highness the Maharaja, I should ever have made such a statement before this House?

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Speaking on behalf of this State, does not the honourable member know that yesterday when I stated before this House that I have protested to the Viceroy against the statement made in Cochin asking the Viceroy to take action in order to see that no embarrassment is caused to the political relations between Travancore and Cochin? His Highness the Maharaja of Cochin has every right to make any pronouncement in regard to all matters concerning the welfare of his State. But statements on affairs which embarrass this Government and the conduct of sending messages to his Assembly and the precipitation of such discussions as are now taking place in the Cochin Legislative Assembly and making it difficult to carry on its relationships of the Travancore Government with that of Cochin are matters which the paramount power must take note of. There is no other alternative to that. Does the honourable member think that I shall protest to the Government of India against what has been done in a neighbouring State without the fullest possible consultation and advice of His Highness?

MR. P. M. VARGHESE: Has not this House right to submit proposals to His Highness?

PRESIDENT: Under what provision?

Honourable members have always got the right to submit memoranda to His Highness. But it may be that they are really dealt with and disposed of by the Head of the Administration.

MR. CHAZHIKATTU JOSEPH: ഞാൻതന്നെ മറ്റു നാലഞ്ചു മെമ്പന്മാരോടുകൂടി ഒരുമ്മോറാണ്ടം തയ്യാറാക്കി മഹാരാജാവു തിരുമനസ്സിലെ മുൻപിൽ സമർപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതു് ഫർദർ-ൽ ആണ്.

PRESIDENT: Order, order. His Highness the Maharaja does not receive deputations. I know why the honourable member Mr. Chazhikkattu Joseph is putting that question. I am answering it deliberately. I know why this question came. Certain Archbishops and Bishops took it into their heads to say that the Maharaja should cancel the proceedings of the Government and do certain things. They wanted to wait in deputation on His Highness. That deputation can be either useful or useless. If it is to be useful, there must be a discussion with His Highness on the suggestions in the memorandum, on their pros and cons In some countries the rule is, as in Great Britain, that certain papers are merely submitted to the Sovereign in person. It is not so here. The speaker goes in procession and submits the petition and then retires after bowing. Nothing else is done. But if that is the idea, it is a different matter. But if the idea is that His Highness should discuss the problems raised in the memorandum with the petitioner, obviously a person as acute as Mr. Joseph Chazhikadan will first realise. that it will place His Highness in a most difficult position His Highness cannot be entering into arguments on matters of policy with Bishops and Archbishops or anybody else. That is the reason why His Highness the Maharaja has made up his mind not to receive deputations. But Mr. Joseph is the first to know that the memorandum

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[President]

was received by His Highness the Maharaja. One of the memoranda stated that nothing could be done unless the present Dewan is sent away because he was trying to progress some policy against certain sections of the people. His Highness naturally sent it up to me. The other memoranda stated about the various arguments in regard to compulsory primary education. Government have sent a reply to those dignitaries. The honourable member will therefore realise its extreme inexpediency. So long as we want to get away—I take it that is the universal desire—from controversy, from argumentation and from assertions and denials. I take it that it will be granted that deputations and discussions with His Highness the Maharaja are inexpedient. Frankly, the question of administration lies with His Highness alone The idea of the Dewan is therefore to get all the battering, assaults and attacks for everything that is done. For obvious reasons, His Highness does not come into the question either of assertions or denials, as regards the question of primary education. The idea is that the Dewan is the villain of the piece. And the proper thing is to keep His Highness away. If the Dewan is worth his salt, he should take the fullest responsibility for whatever is done in the State. Now, the ultimate result of the memorandum, the fact of sending the Dewan away, is a matter for discussion. But subject to that, so long as the Dewan is there.....

MR. K. A. MATHEW: Sir, May I know whether it is not the custom for His Highness to be pleased to hear the grievances of his people if the Dewan does not redress them?

PRESIDENT: In olden days, in the days of the Ramayana and of Caliph Haroun-al-Raschid and also undoubtedly in Travancore, up to a time, His Highness received audiences of persons. But in view of the constitutional difficulties that I have pointed out, assuming for a moment that he received a deputation, should he receive it with or without the Dewan? The deputation can well urge that the Dewan might influence him wrongly. If there is a confidential complaint, the deputation might well say that they want it heard in the absence of the Dewan. And what is the answer that the Maharaja is to give? Either he has to go into the matter independently, or he has to send the papers to the Dewan.

MR. K. A. MATHEW: We have had the practice during the present Highness here.

PRESIDENT: It appears that there was one occasion, during the Nivarthana Movement, where a particular document was handed over by a deputation. But no discussion took place. That is the only occasion and I may say that the practice now indicated will be followed in the future. That is, the position of His Highness will be that he will not receive persons in deputation for discussion. There I use the name of His Highness ... ...

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MR. CHAZHIKKATTU JOSEPH : ഡെപ്യൂട്ടേഷൻ മുഖം മെമ്മോറാണ്ടം മഹാരാജാവുതിരുമനസ്സിലേക്കു സമർപ്പിക്കാൻ മഹാരാജാവു തിരുമനസ്സിലെ പ്രജകൾക്കു അവകാശമില്ലെന്നു അങ്ങു് അടുത്തകാലത്തു് ഒരു പ്രസ്സ് കാൺഫറൻസിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ലെ?

MR. K. A. MATHEW : Is it not taking away the privileges of the people?

PRESIDENT : That is not going to be taken into consideration. His Highness has decided that he will not receive deputations for the purpose of presenting memoranda and discussing those memoranda with him. That is decided. That is final. Any question of the Sovereign is not open to discussion in this House.

MR. P. M. VARGHESE : Sir, in view of the statement made by the President that a memorandum has been submitted, what is the difficulty in allowing this House to discuss about the terms of the memorandum ?

PRESIDENT : Order, order. Any matter concerning the relations of this Government with the Government of British India or a neighbouring State cannot be allowed under the Act. I have to work the Act and in accordance with the Act, this discussion is not possible.

MR. CHAZHIKKATTU JOSEPH : രാമായണം ഭാരതകാലത്തല്ല ഈ അടുത്ത കാലത്തു് — [illegible].

PRESIDENT : Order, order. This is what I said. In the year 1932, during the *Nivarthanam* Movement or there about, a memorandum was submitted. The honourable member must have heard of it.

MR. A. P. UDAYABHANU : Can we say that we highly appreciate His Highness the Maharaja of Cochin for his statement ?

PRESIDENT : Obviously not. Honourable member must not put this question unless it is merely for the purpose of spending.... ...

MR. K. A. MATHEW : Can we not be given an opportunity to discuss this ?

PRESIDENT : Not by deputation. You may do so by memorandum if you please. But I take it that there will be counter-memoranda also.

MR. A. P. UDAYABHANU : The President was discussing the statement or the message of the Cochin Maharaja.

PRESIDENT : Yes, I was discussing. I have the right to do so. You have not. That is the difference. Discussion on the floor of this House is not possible on this question. But speaking from my position here, as the Head of the Administration, I can talk on any administration. I can do so. You have not got the right.

MR. P. M. VARGHESE : You are doing it as President, or as Dewan ?

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PRESIDENT: As Dewan-President—rising from the Presidential Chair and speakin g as the Dewan-President.

MR. CHAZHIKKATTU JOSEPH: ഞാൻ ആത്മാർത്ഥമായി പറയുകയാണു. മഹാരാജാവു തിരുമനസ്സിലേക്ക് മെമ്മോറാണ്ടം കൊടുക്കുവാൻ സൌകര്യം ഉണ്ടാകുകയില്ലെന്നു ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. എന്നാൽ അക്കാര്യത്തിന് അങ്ങുതന്നെ നിവൃത്തി ഉണ്ടാക്കിത്തരണമെന്നു ഒരപേക്ഷയുണ്ട്.

PRESIDENT: Order, order. I have stated a hundred or a thousand times that, till now, not a single request has come to me for a personal interview with the Dewan. Not a single letter has come to me On the other hand, it has been said in some of the memoranda addressed to His Highness the Maharaja that they will not discuss things with the Dewan. I have seen them. If honourable members say that they must present the memorandum to His Highness the Maharaja and say at the same time in another memorandum that they will not discuss things with the Dewan, how can it be dealt with? Unless there is another Dewan—and rightly or wrongly the Dewan is the person to pass final orders—and if His Highness is not to consult the Dewan and if the Dewan is not to mend it,is it possible to pass an order? I differ from that position. I want to make it perfectly clear: only six weeks ago, a very high ecclesiastical dignitary, without any pushing from my part or anything of the kind, at the instance of mutual friends who lamented the state of things and the dispute prevailing in Travancore, approached me and wanted to know whether there was any way out. I told him there was Neither any member of this honourable House nor any member of the sister House, nor any ecclesiastical dignitary, nor anybody else in Travancore has ever asked for a single interview on the question of compulsory primary education. That is an absolute fact. They have started the agitation without even asking for an interview and getting an explanation from the Head of the Administration and, therefore, it is that this Government came to the conclusion that this agitation was started not for the purpose of a compromise or for the purpose of mutual adjustment, but merely as a gesture of defiance, especially, having regard to the fact that all these very gentlemen put themselves in contact with the Parliamentary Delegation, put themselves in contact with the Viceroy, with the Secretary to the Viceroy, and the Assistant Secretary to the Viceroy. And I have been told that they were paying large sums of money for the purpose of handing over a memorandum to Sir Stafford Cripps. He handed it over to me and it is now in my possession. Honourable members will understand that if you complain to the Cabinet Mission and hand over any papers to them, it is sent to the Viceroy. That means the Viceroy sends it to me. Obviously, what else can they do? They cannot investigate through non-official channels. The Viceroy must send

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it to the Political Department and naturally the Political Department wants to have explanations and they send it on to me. The whole procedure till now has been not to approach the Head of the Administration in a constitutional manner. But they went round with the sole object of defying the authorities and coercing this Government. Unfortunately, this Government—its personnel being constituted with the Head of the Administration who does not believe in non-violence—had therefore to hit hard when he got hit.

MR. CHAZHIKKATTU JOSEPH: സർ, ഗവർണ്മെൻറിനെ ഭയപ്പെടുത്തുവാനോ, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ പ്രീഷണിപ്പെടുത്താനൊ ഞങ്ങൾ കുസ്യൂനികൾ യാതൊന്നും ചെയ്യുന്നില്ല. ഗവർണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്നും പറയുന്ന മറുപടി, ഞങ്ങൾ പ്രൈമറി എഡ്യൂക്കേഷൻ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ഒരു പോളിസി നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതു സംബന്ധിച്ച് എതെങ്കിലും വിധത്തിലുള്ള ഒരു രാജിയുണ്ടാകണമെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഗവർണ്മെൻറ് ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്ന തീരുമാനം ഒരു തരത്തിലും ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നുമില്ല" എന്നാണ്. അപ്പോൾ ഉറച്ച ഒരു നില ഗവർണ്മെൻറു കൈയ്ക്കൊള്ളുന്നു എന്നു കാണുന്ന നിലയ്ക്കു, അതും ഗവർണ്മെൻറ് അപ്രകാരം ഒന്നിലധികം തവണ പ്രഖ്യാപനം ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്ന നിലയ്ക്കു ഇതു സംബന്ധിച്ച് ഗവർണ്മെൻറിനെ അഭിമുഖീകരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു യാതൊരു പ്രയോജനവും ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതല്ലെന്നു കരുതിമാത്രം ഞങ്ങൾ പാർലമെൻറ് മിഷനേയും വൈസ്രായിയേയും സമീപിച്ചതാണ്. അവർ മുഖേന ഞങ്ങളുടെ അപേക്ഷകൾ ഞങ്ങളുടെ അടുക്കലേക്കു തിരികെ അയയ്ക്കുമെന്നു വിചാരിച്ചിട്ടുമാണ്.

PRESIDENT: Now that the result is known, I may assure the honourable members that the Cabinet Mission, the Viceroy or anybody else will not be allowed to interfere in this matter. I definitely use the expression 'will not be allowed to interfere in this matter' and I have said so. If honourable members still think that they should go to the Cabinet Mission or the Viceroy, I have no objection. But if, on the other hand, they will come and represent matters to this Government, they will consider that matter. But if they still think that they must go to the Viceroy or to the Cabinet Mission, I have no objection. The result is fairly well known. If the Cabinet Mission or the Viceroy wants to undertake Primary Education of a particular type, let them adopt that in the State. But if they want His Highness the Maharaja to rule according to the advice that he receives, any attempt on their part is bound to fail. What has the Cabinet Mission done? Will the British Government tell the Travancore Government to bring about a particular system of primary education which might be liked by Mr. Chazhikkattu Joseph? Does he expect the Viceroy to give such advice or will he take up the administration of Travancore? Obviously it is not possible. What then is the object?

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MR. CHAZHIKKATTU JOSEPH: അങ്ങനെ അപ്രോച്ച് ചെയ്യുന്നവിധം എങ്ങനെയാണെന്ന ഇതുവരെ പറഞ്ഞില്ല.

MR. V. SREEDHARAN PILLAI: Suppose they are convinced that the atom bomb will not be of any effect and the attempt of threat by ecclesiastical heads also fails, then afterwards they come to you for compromise, will you be prepared for a compromise?

PRESIDENT: Even high ecclesiastical dignitaries—they are also human beings. We very often know people joking at first, then begin to threaten and later on ask for favours. If they try the alternative, we do not think of what they did in the past. I hope no Government will think of the rights and wrongs of the past but they will think of the merits of the case at the time it is presented. I hope they will profit by the past and will shake off all prejudices. I hope Government will not consider what their attitude was in the past.

MR. T. K. NARAYANA PILLAI: Sir, I rise to a point of order. This time is set apart for the discussion of grants. The discussion now going on is not relevant.

PRESIDENT: Quite right. If this point of order had been raised earlier, I would have ruled in favour of the point of order. Now that the point of order has been raised, I accede to it. No further discussion on the subject will be allowed.

I must inform honourable members that in addition to what happened in the Punalur Paper Mills and Mr. Mathew's letter, yesterday 5 members of a Jatha from Punalur Paper Mills marched from Punalur with a view to proceed to Trivandrum. They were arrested at 5-45 to-day because they were forming a procession without previous permission. A case was registered. They were proceeding to hold a meeting with a red flag when they were arrested. They were coming for a strike in front of the Assembly Chamber.

I am glad to be able to announce that the strike in the Aluminium Factory has come to an end on account of the good offices of Mr. Parthasarathi Iyengar and I have a document before me signed by Mr. T. V. Thomas, Mr. J. W. Camaron of the Aluminium factory and one of the workers and a certain agreement has been reached.

MR. P. S. NATARAJA PILLAI: Sir, I had sent up an adjournment motion :—

> "President: Yes. Here it is—"I beg leave to make a motion for the adjournment of the House to discuss an urgent matter of public importance viz., the situation created by the election of members for the Public Accounts Committee yesterday (16-12-21) which affects the rights of the House to discuss the Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Audit Report for the year 1120."

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STATEMENT.

"Election of members for the Public Accounts Committee was held yesterday.

The Committee constituted for this year (121) to report on the Audit Report for the year 1120 has not as yet met. The Audit Report was presented to this House only on 7-12-1121. Next year there will be two Public Accounts Committees as a result of the election held last evening."

MR. S. NARAYANA AIYAR: Sir, I oppose the motion. Rule 79 of the Legislative Council Rules reads as follows :—

"As soon as may be after the commencement of each financial year, a Committee on Public Accounts shall be constituted for the purpose of dealing with the Audit Report and Appropriation Accounts of the Government so far as they relate to heads of expenditure not removed from the cognisance of the Legislature ....."

Sir, the Committee for 1122 has not yet been constituted. There is one committee, that for 1121, which is functioning. They examine the Audit Report of the year 1120. The other Committee has yet to be constituted. The Committee that was elected yesterday functions only for 1122 after it is constituted by Government. So according to Rule 79, there is only one Committee now. The other committee has not begun to function. It has not yet been constituted.

MR. P. S. NATARAJA PILLAI: I want only a ruling on the matter.

PRESIDENT: The Committee that was elected yesterday will begin to function only at such time and in such manner as will not take away the rights and privileges of the present Public Accounts Committee.

VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—(*contd.*)

DEMAND XVII—EDUCATION—GOVT. GRANT TO THE TRAVANCORE UNIVERSITY—(*contd*)

MR. E. K. MADHAVAN: Sir, my idea in supporting the motion moved by Mr. V. K. Velappan Nair is to point out to the Government certain facts which require immediate attention by the authorities of the University.

Regarding the admission of pupil in the Colleges, Mr. Papworth has answered to a question put to him by Mr. Varkala Madhavan that the number of applications he had received was about 4000 and that he could admit only 1,800 students. This position is rather lamentable, because out of the 4,688 students who have passed out of the school final class, 4,000 have applied for admission to the University but the University was able to admit only about 1,800 students, leaving the remaining 2,200 students to their own fate.

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